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MPA Management Capacity Building Training

Module 2:

MPA NETWORKS

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Overview of Presentation

PART 2.1:

- **INTRODUCTION TO MAP NETWORKS**

Advantages of MPA Networks

PART 2.2:

- **TYPES OF MPA NETWORKS**

Social, Ecological and Management Networks

PART 2.3:

- **FROM SINGLE MPAs TO NETWORKS**

Criteria for Selection of MPAs

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Overview of Presentation

PART 2.4:

- **CONNECTIVITY IN MPA NETWORK DESIGN**

Role of Connectivity in Network Design

PART 2.5:

- **DEVELOPING NETWORKS**

Lessons Learned for Developing Networks

PART 2.6:

- **DEVELOPING A NETWORK OF MPAs**

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What are Today's Objectives?

- **Learn about the ecological, social and management benefits of different types of MPA networks**
- **Study the practicalities of scaling up from individual MPAs to networks of MPAs**
- **Learn how to design MPA networks, including the pitfalls and advantages**

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Introduction to MPA Networks

An MPA network is a system of individual marine protected areas defined by connectivity and operating at various spatial scales, with a range of protection levels, that fulfill biodiversity goals and objectives more effectively than individual sites could alone.

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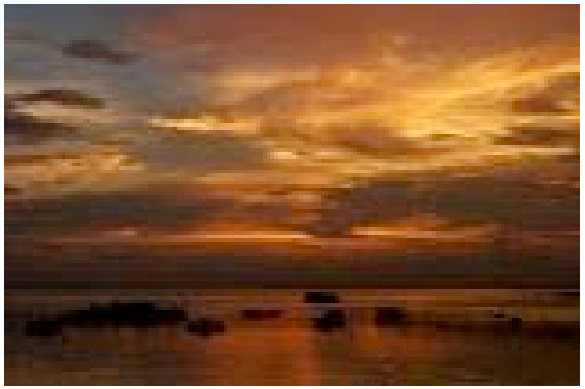
Introduction to MPA Networks

Different kinds of MPA networks include:

- **Social/Administrative Networks**
- **Biophysical and Ecological Networks**
- **Management-based Networks**





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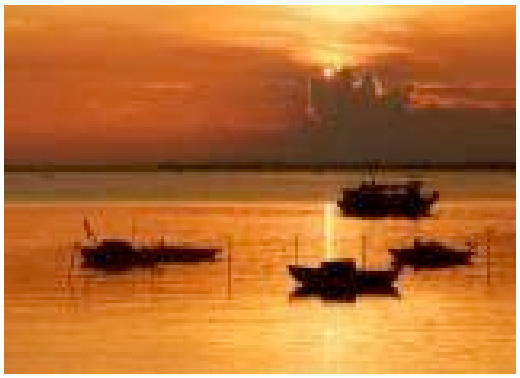
Introduction to MPA Networks

SOCIAL/ADMINISTRATIVE NETWORKS:

- **Based on social/cultural connectivity**
- **Opens channels of communication to share experiences and lessons learned**
- **Build consensus across sites for decision making**
- **Institutionalizes administrative and financial mechanisms**



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Introduction to MPA Networks

ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS:

- **Ensures most valuable and representative habitats receive protection**
- **Provides continuous corridors for wide-ranging and migratory species**
- **Upstream/downstream impacts are managed**
- **Ensures habitat/spatial range of threatened or vulnerable species are protected**

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Introduction to MPA Networks

MANAGEMENT-BASED NETWORKS:

- **Increased efficiency, consistency and coordination to improve management effectiveness**
- **Incorporates concepts of social and ecological networks**
- **Consistency in program development**
- **Consistency in regulatory development**
- **Common approaches to addressing priority resource management issues**

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From Single MPAs to Networks

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF MPAs:

- **Habitat quality:** at least better than average
- **Fish habitat:** abundance/diversity of fish or spawning aggregations
- **Oceanographic features:** aggregate or dispersal of larvae, periodic flushing
- **Biodiversity:** higher than average
- **Size:** covers important part of life history of priority species
- **Social acceptance:** do not create unnecessary social conflicts

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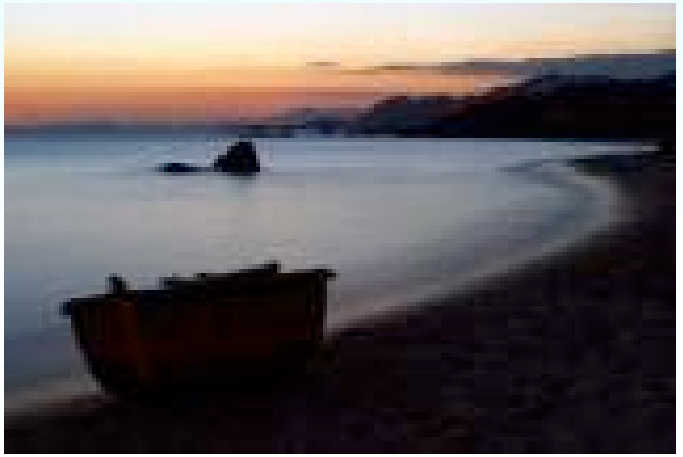
From Single MPAs to Networks

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF MPAs:

- **Practicality of management: effectively established and enforced areas of zones**
- **Practicality of management: areas where management programs and legal frameworks can be effectively implemented and sustained**

WHAT ELSE?



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From Single MPAs to Networks

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF NETWORKS:

- **Meet minimum requirements for MPAs**
- **Evaluate individual sites for their contribution to network as a whole**
- **Planning should take place on area-wide basis**
- **Management capacity should be met at individual site level, then linked to network**
- **Planning should start from bottom-up and top down and include all sectors**
- **Planning within ICM framework and inclusive of all legal authorities**

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From Single MPAs to Networks

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF NETWORKS:

- **Networks should cover a critical minimum area of the larger ICM planning area**
- **Management should be both vertical and horizontal**
- **Networks need to consider both environmental and social aspects**

WHAT ELSE?

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Connectivity in MPA Network Design

BIOPHYSICAL CONNECTIVITY AND NETWORKS:

- **Geomorphology (structure)**
- **Bathymetry (features)**
- **Current circulation**
- **Transition zones of major biogeographic regions (critical nesting, nursery and feeding grounds)**
- **Linkages between ecosystems (corridors)**

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Connectivity in MPA Network Design

SOCIAL/CULTURAL/POLITICAL CONNECTIVITY AND NETWORKS:

- **Values and perceptions about natural resources**
- **Traditional systems of management of natural resources**
- **Social structure at community level**
- **Political structure at community, regional, and national levels**
- **Role of marine resources in traditions and customs**

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Developing Networks

STEPS FOR NETWORK DEVELOPMENT:

1. **Ensure management capacity secured for individual sites**
2. **Identify areas of connectivity**
3. **Identify partners already working in the area**
4. **Develop horizontal & vertical working group**
5. **Identify priority resource management issues**
6. **Identify jurisdictional authorities**
7. **Identify common goals and objectives for network**

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Developing Networks

STEPS FOR NETWORK DEVELOPMENT:

8. **Identify cross-cutting management strategies**
9. **Design performance measures**
10. **Design implementation plan**